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ST CECILIA'S HALL.

By permission of the Governors and Directors of the Musical Society, on Tuesday the 30th of May, will be performed, a CONCERT OF MUSIC for Mr BUTLER.

PART FIRST.

Sig. URBANI's Overture to the Siege of Gibraltar.
Cantata, Mr BANKS of the English Chapel, New Town.
Concerto, Piano Forte, Mr BUTLER.

PART SECOND.

Song, Mrs STEWART.
Solo Mandolino, Sig. STABILINI.
Song, Sig. URBANI.
With an Obligato Violin Accompaniment.
Concerto Violoncello, Mr SCHETKEY.

PART THIRD.

Concerto Violin, Sig. STABILINI.
Duetto, Sig. URBANI and Mrs STEWART.
Flute Solo, Mr MUSCHET.
Accompanied with the Piano Forte.
Organ Concerto, Mr BUTLER.

To begin at Half past Six.
Tickets (three Shillings each) to be had at Mr Butler's, Trusteesfield Links; at Pool's, and the New Town Coffee-houses; and at all the Music Shops.

MEETINGS FOR ARCHERY.

THE Prefes and Council of the ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS have appointed a Meeting to be at the ancient Prize of the Silver Arrow belonging to that town. Upon which occasion it is requested that the Members of the Company will give attendance at the Town-house by twelve o'clock mid-day, from thence to go to the field to contend for the Prize.

Monday the 12th June next being the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Company, for the choice of their President and Council for the year ensuing, the Members of the Company, are desired to meet as usual at their Hall, by twelve o'clock, when they proceed to make the election. After which the Company begin Shooting for the Annual Prize of the Silver Bowl belonging to the Company.

Dinner to be on the table half an hour after three o'clock. JUST come to hand, upon confinement, and to be sold by RAMSAY and REID, Tea and Spirit Dealers, corner of Merchant-Street, Callender's Land.

A Parcel of Excellent Bacon Hams, ten to sixteen pounds weight, at so low a price as 5 d. per pound by the half dozen, or 5 1/2 d the single Ham, per lib.

Pardon, and Reward offered.

Whitehall, May 18. 1786.
WHEREAS, it has been humbly represented to the King, That, in the evening of Monday the 24th day of April last past, between eight and nine o'clock, as James Hoffack the elder, James Hoffack the younger, James Lindley, and James M'William, all officers of his Majesty's revenue of Excise, were returning home, after having that day, in the course of their duty, and in company with the officing supervisor and two other officers of Excise, seized several private and unlicensed stills, with a parcel of aquavite, and discovered upwards of eighty bulheads of malt privately making and concealed, they the said Hoffacks, Lindley, and M'William, were fired upon from a wood on the side of the road betwixt Chappeltown of Killychaffy and Pitcairle, in the parish of Logierait and county of Perth, in Scotland, by four persons or persons unknown; and the said Lindley, Hoffack the younger, and M'William, officers, were all, at the same instant, wounded, and fell, the said James Hoffack the younger, having upwards of 40 small shot lodged in his head and body, one of which went through his cheek, and tore out one of his teeth; the said James Lindley being much wounded in the shoulder, and having had a shot quite through his nose; and the said James M'William having had a number of shot lodged in his thigh and body, one of them very dangerous, being a little above the groin: His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to justice the persons or persons concerned in this daring attempt and outrage, is hereby pleased to promise his most gracious pardon to any one of the said offenders (except the person who actually fired upon the officers) who shall discover his or her accomplice or accomplices, so that one or more of them may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

SYDNEY.

And, as a further encouragement, the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to any person who shall discover and apprehend any one or more of the said offenders (except as before excepted), to be paid by their cashier upon conviction.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN THOMSON, } Joint Secretaries.
ADAM PEARSON, }

A Pocket Book Stolen.

ON WEDNESDAY the 17th May, being Hawick May fair day, there was stolen from a Gentleman's pocket, amidst the crowd assembled for hiring servants, a Black Leather Pocket Book, closed with a secret steel spring, John Reay, Milnholm, 1764, in gold letters concealed below the flap, containing Eighteen Twenty Shilling Notes, and One Five Pound Note, all of the British Linen Company; likewise a promissory note from Mansfield, Ramsay, and Company, bankers in Edinburgh, dated the 15th February 1786, for One Hundred Pounds Sterling, payable to Mr Thomas Beattie or order, besides some small private bills and accounts, all payable to the said Mr Thomas Beattie in Muckleale.

Whoever can give information, so as the pocket book and contents may be recovered, shall receive TEN GUINEAS Reward by applying to Mr Beattie. And all bankers and others are hereby warned, not to negotiate the promissory note on Mess. Mansfield, Ramsay, and Company, or any of the private bills, but to detain the presenter.

To be LET furnished, for three months,

THE Villa of MARIONVILLE, late Viewfrith, near Edinburgh. The house will accommodate a large family. It contains a dining room, two drawing-rooms, a variety of bed chambers, and other apartments, all genteelly furnished. The offices are very complete; and the ground surrounding the house consists of four Scotch acres, partly laid out in a garden and shrubbery, in excellent order.

Apply to Alexander Young, writer to the signet.

For Potomack River, Maryland, and Virginia, And will deliver goods at Hampton Road, for any of the other rivers, if encouraging freight offers.

THE BRIG,
WILLIAM & MARY,
CAPTAIN DODD,

Now ready to receive goods at Port Glasgow, and will be clear to sail against the 1st June. She is about 230 tons burthen, three years old, British built, and has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Findlay, Hopkirk, and Company, Glasgow; or the Captain on board the ship at Port Glasgow.

JUST ARRIVED.
And this Day is published, by C. Elliot,

Anecdotes of the late Samuel Johnson,

L.L.D. during the last twenty years of his life, by Hester Lynch Piozzi (late Mrs Thrale), 4th edit. 8vo, price 4s. fewed.

2. The Reciter, or a Tale of the Times, by the author of the Chapter of Accidents, 2d edit. 5 v. 12mo, 7s. 6 d. fewed.

3. A philosophical, historical, and moral Essay on Old Maids, by a friend to the sisterhood, 2d edit. 3 vols 12mo, price 10s. 6d. in boards.

4. Anna, or Memoirs of a Welch Heiress, 2d edit. 4 vols 12mo, 10s. fewed.

5. Moore's Medical Sketches, in two parts, 8vo, 3s. 6d. bd.

6. Gillies's History of Ancient Greece, its colonies and conquests, from the earliest accounts till the division of the Macedonian empire in the East, &c. 2 vols 4to, price 2l. 2s. in boards.

7. Philosophical Dictionary, or the opinions of modern philosophers on metaphysical, moral, and political subjects, 4 vols 12mo, 12s. in boards.

8. Sacred Dramas, written in French by Madame La Comtesse De Genlis. Translated into English by Thomas Holcroft. 8vo. Price 3 s in boards.

As the public are deeply interested in the plan now depending in Parliament, for the reduction of the National Debt, and as it was not in our power on Saturday to give Lord STANHOPE's speech on that subject so full as we could have wished, we trust our readers will be now pleased to see it more in detail.

EARL STANHOPE rose and said, that he should not have presumed to have given the notice which he gave on Friday last, of his intention of bringing that day before their Lordships the whole of the great question relative to the reduction of the National Debt, if he had not conceived it to be a question of as high importance as any that ever did come, or as any that ever could be brought under the consideration of Parliament. That it was, in the first place, the most important of all possible questions of finance; that it included every question in which Englishmen were deeply interested; that it involved the subject of taxation in its full extent, and the future diminution of the burthens of the people; and therefore that it involved also the consideration of the price of labour, which was so considerably affected by the injudicious manner in which many of the taxes are laid in this country; that the question of the price of labour involved the consideration of the price of manufactures, and consequently the most extensive consideration of commerce and of foreign trade; that commerce and foreign trade most materially affected the naval strength of this country, and of course the defence of this kingdom, and the defence of all our foreign possessions in every quarter of the globe: That therefore this great question before their Lordships, relative to the reduction of the public debt, included the wealth, strength, prosperity, and even the sovereignty and independency of the state; and that no question could more deeply affect the foreign politics of this kingdom. That this was also a question of liberty and of the constitution.

That taxes begat the necessity of Revenue officers to collect them—and that the swarm of Excise officers, of Stamp officers, of Customhouse officers, and of Revenue officers of every description, tended, in a great degree, to encrease the unconstitutional influence of the Crown. And, therefore, that every Whig, who wished to reduce the influence of the Crown, must wish also to reduce the public debt. That this great question, then, before their Lordships, was a question of liberty and of the constitution, in a still more important point of view; inasmuch as it was a question that so peculiarly affected the independency of the country. That the question then before the House, in fact, was, whether this kingdom should hereafter become a conquered province to some foreign state, or should remain a free and independent country, the pride of Europe, and the envy of the world! His Lordship then enlarged upon the necessity of reducing the public debt, and particularly upon the danger of the diversion of the new Sinking Fund, in time of war, by Mr Pitt's bill then before the House. He stated, that four millions of free revenue, (to which the Sinking Fund was finally to accumulate) if applied by a Minister to the interest of new loans, would enable a Minister to obtain 80 millions by way of loan, in order, perhaps, to apply those 80 millions to the most absurd, or to the most profligate, and the worst of purposes; and that the only way to prevent future Ministers, and future Parliaments, from diverting the new Sinking Fund, was to institute a bargain, and solemnly to pledge the public faith.

Earl Stanhope then spoke of the new clause that had been introduced into Mr Pitt's bill, in the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr Fox. He said, that, upon the whole, he much approved of that clause, though it was certainly liable to some objections. The saving of the bonus upon a considerable loan was no immaterial advantage. But the principal advantage of that new clause was, that by diminishing the quantity of the money really to be borrowed, it made the Minister so much more master of the bargain. And that clause was not liable to the objections that would attach upon any diversion of the new Sinking Fund; inasmuch, as that clause was so contrived as not to break in upon the admirable operations of compound interest.

His Lordship then alluded to the speech of Mr Pitt in the House of Commons, in which Mr Pitt had stated, that it was a recommendation of Mr Fox's clause, "that it tended to diminish the temptation to divert the new Sinking Fund." Earl Stanhope said, that any man who could use such an argument, absolutely abandoned the defence of the new Sinking Fund bill. What? (says his Lordship) diminish the temptation to do that which is stated to be impossible? It was admitting, that by the new Sinking Fund bill, there was a temptation to divert the surplus. It was admitting, that there still was a temptation (though a diminished temptation) to divert it; and that, by Mr Pitt's plan, the diversion of the new Sinking Fund was possible.

His Lordship then stated, that in order to avoid the evils which must follow from a diversion of the new Sinking Fund, that he had drawn up a plan for that purpose; that he should say nothing about that plan, because he had already submitted it to the judgment of the public. But that if Ministers (alluding to a speech of Mr Pitt in the House of Commons) were of opinion, that that plan of his was either *unpractical*, or (when compared with the plan of the Minister) *uneconomical*; that, if that were the opinion of Ministers, they would do well to maintain that opinion in that House, where they should find a person prepared to give them a complete answer. That if those were the weak and shallow grounds upon which that plan of his had been rejected, it only proved, that Ministers had rejected that plan, because they did not understand it. That he challenged Ministers to enter into the discussion of that plan in that House. That he knew that he stood upon such good, and upon such strong ground, that he would venture, with confidence, to throw down the gauntlet upon that subject; and that he called upon Ministers (either on that, or on any future day) to dare to take it up.

His Lordship then stated, that he had a new plan, founded on the same general principles on which his other plan was founded, but extremely varied as to the other mode of application. He then stated to the House the said new plan, which was as follows:

Proposal of EARL STANHOPE for rendering the REDUCTION of the NATIONAL DEBT permanent.

"Whereas, in order to establish a permanent plan for the reduction of the National Debt, and to make a lasting provision for the maintenance of the public credit, it is essential that the monies to be set apart for the redemption of redeemable public annuities, be invariably and unalienably applied for that purpose.
"And whereas effectually to insure the reduction of the National Debt, in time of war as well as in time of peace, it is essential that the public faith be fully pledged by a compact being made between the state and the creditors of the public; and that it be an express condition of that compact, that given sums of money to be set apart for the gradual redemption of the National Debt, be applied towards such a redemption, by a fixed course of payment, and to no other purpose whatever.
"And whereas the public have the undoubted right to redeem the redeemable public annuities in such order and course of payment as they shall deem the most expedient.
"And whereas it would be highly advantageous to holders of stock below par to acquire a right of priority of redemption; inasmuch as the repeated application of large sums of public money to redeem any particular stock which is below par, would (ceteris paribus) raise the value of such stock in the market higher than any other stock bearing the like interest.
"And whereas it would consequently be much for the interest of holders of stock bearing interest at three pounds per centum per annum, to give up to the public a part of their present capital in order to obtain from the public the said right of priority of redemption.
"It might therefore be enacted, that books be opened at the Bank, in order to receive the names of such holders of stock bearing three per cent. interest, as should be willing to signify their consent to accept of ninety pounds for every hundred pounds of their present capital, whenever the public shall be desirous of redeeming the said capital at such price.
"And that the said books do remain open for the space of six calendar months from a given day.
"And in order that those holders of three per cent. stock, who might have neglected to signify such consent within the said six months, might have an opportunity to do it afterwards, a further time of three calendar months (to commence from the end of one year after the expiration of the said six months) be allowed for that purpose; provided always that those persons only be permitted to subscribe their names within the said latter period (namely the said period of three months) who should forthwith pay to the public one pound per cent. upon the amount of their capital.
"And that all holders of this new three per cent. stock should be entitled to be paid off before any part of any other public stock whatsoever should be redeemed, and should moreover be entitled to be paid off by the following fund; namely, by an annual surplus of not less than one million; to which shall be added, all the public annuities for terms of years or for lives that may fall in, and likewise all dividends now payable on the principal or capital stock of such public annuities as shall at any time hereafter have been redeemed, and that the whole of the said fund be invariably and unalienably applied to the gradual redemption of the said new three per cent. stock, at the prices which the said stock

shall successively bear at market; and that the said fund be permitted to accumulate without limit, as long as there shall remain any of the said new three per cent. unredeemed.
"But when all the new three per cents shall be redeemed, then the aforesaid fund shall no longer continue to accumulate; but from that time shall become limited, so as never to exceed two million per annum; and shall thenceforth be applied, first to the redemption of the present five per cents, then to the redemption of the present four per cents, then to the redemption of all public debts which shall have been contracted after the fifth day of April, in the year 1786, on account of any war or wars, or otherwise; and which shall bear interest at three pounds per centum per annum, or at more than three pounds per centum per annum: And lastly, to the redemption of the present three per cents, if any such should then exist; and that the surplus of the said fund above the said two millions shall be disposed of as Parliament shall direct.

"Provided always, nevertheless, that if all the holders of present three per cent. stock shall have signified their consent in manner aforesaid, that then, and in such case, the aforesaid fund, instead of becoming limited to two millions per annum, shall continue to accumulate without limit until all the present five per cents, and also all the present four per cents, shall be redeemed.
"And that it be enacted, That if at any time a gain of one-eighth per cent. upon the interest of any fund or funds which shall then by law be redeemable, can be obtained by opening books to receive new subscriptions in order to apply the money so subscribed to the redemption of stock bearing a higher interest, that then and in such case, books shall be opened at the Bank for such purpose, and that all interest so saved shall be added to the aforesaid fund to be applied to the reduction of the National Debt; and that the new-subscribed stock shall have the same right of priority of redemption, as the higher interest stock had, which should have been paid off in consequence of the said new subscription."

Earl Stanhope observed, that it ought also to be enacted, That the aforesaid fund, instead of becoming limited to two millions per annum, should continue to accumulate without limit whenever the said fund should come to be applied to redeem any new subscribed stock which shall have been borrowed as aforesaid, in order to pay off any stock bearing an higher interest: And that it might likewise be enacted, That the compact to be entered into as aforesaid with the holders of a per cent. stock, should be made subject to the new subscription, for the reduction of the National Debt (proposed in the House of Commons by Mr Fox, and assented to by Mr Pitt), namely, that the Commissioners should be empowered to subscribe to any public loan, any of the monies placed to their account in the books at the Bank.

(N. B. In case the above plan be made subject to the said new clause, a small variation will be proper in the words of the preamble.)

Earl Stanhope desired their Lordships to take particular notice, that this plan did not pledge the Public to redeem the 3 per cents at 90, but only to give the Public a right to redeem the new 3 per cents at a new par of 90 l. as the public have now the right to redeem the present 3 per cents. at the present par of 100 l. And that the Commissioners appointed by Mr Pitt's bill, would, under this plan be empowered to purchase up, at market, the new 3 per cent. stock, just in the same manner, as the Commissioners were now empowered, by Mr Pitt's bill, to purchase up at market, the stock (whatever it was) which was below par; that is to say, to purchase stock, at the then market-price. His Lordship then stated to the House his reasons for having proposed, in the aforesaid plan, that the stockholder should give up to the public a part of his nominal capital, and that the public should give to the stockholder the right of priority of redemption. He stated, that the stockholder had three things, which he might give to the public; and that the public had four things, which they might give the stockholder. First, That the stockholder might give the public a sum of ready money; but that this the stockholder would not chuse to give. Secondly, That the stockholder had to give to the public a portion of his dividend; but that this was what the stockholder would also be unwilling to relinquish. And thirdly, that the stockholder had to give up a part of his nominal capital, which would not be to him any present loss, and which he would not consider as any material sacrifice. That the public, on the other hand, might give the stockholder, either ready money, or an increase of his dividend, or an augmentation of his nominal capital, or the right of priority of redemption. Of these four things, it was evident, that the right of priority of redemption, was that which it would best suit the public to give, inasmuch as it was that which was no loss to the public to dispose of, but which was a material advantage to the stockholder to receive. His Lordship then stated his reasons for having proposed two periods for subscribing, with a year's interval between them; he said that, either much stock would, or much stock would not be subscribed in the first period. That if much stock were subscribed in the first period, it became immaterial whether any were subscribed in the second. But that if much stock were not subscribed in the first period, the price of the new subscribed 3 per cents. would be considerably higher than the price of the unsubscribed 3 per cents during the year between the two subscriptions; and

shall successively bear at market; and that the said fund be permitted to accumulate without limit, as long as there shall remain any of the said new three per cent. unredeemed.

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that the inevitable consequence would be, that people would flock to subscribe, as soon as the second period of subscription should arrive.—The reason (he said) for making persons pay one per cent. upon their capital, who should delay subscribing till the second period, was in order to induce the more persons to subscribe in the first instance.

Earl Stanhope then stated the reason for not permitting the new sinking fund to accumulate beyond two millions per annum, in the particular case stated in the above-mentioned plan, and for throwing the unsubscribed 3 per cents. remote from redemption. It was in order to create the stronger inducement for the holders of 3 per cent. stock to accept of the terms offered to them. His Lordship then explained that part of the plan by which it was proposed to receive new subscriptions to pay off stock bearing a higher interest. That part of the plan, he said, related to the 5 per cents. and to the 4 per cents. He explained this by an example. Suppose, said his Lordship, that in some years hence, the interest of money should be at three and a half per cent. a gain of one and a half per cent. might then be made upon the 17,869,993 l. of 5 per cents. which would be 268,049 l. and a gain of one half per cent. would also then be made upon the 32,750,000 l. of 4 per cents. which would be 163,750 l. and the said two sums added together, would make the sum of 431,799 l. which would be annually to be added to the new Sinking-Fund. Independent of this prodigious advantage, the above regulation would also produce the following admirable good effect, namely, the rendering the Sinking Fund *unalienable* during the whole period of the redemption of these new 3 and a half per cents. inasmuch as the 50,619,993 l. of new 3 and a half per cents. would have been lent to the public under the express condition of being redeemed, in a given course of payment, by the annual application of the whole of the new Sinking-Fund.

Earl Stanhope then read to the House the following letters, which he had received from some of the first monied men in this country, and some of the most knowing men in the city. He paid the highest compliments to each of the persons whom he mentioned; and said, that such great authorities proved that this plan was practicable.

Copy of a Note from Mr. Harman, partner in the capital house of Gurnell, Hoare, Harman, and Co. to Earl Stanhope.

"Mr Harman, with his respectful compliments, acquaints Lord Stanhope, that the best reflection which he is capable of making upon the subject, has confirmed his opinion,

"That it is essential to the advantages proposed by the bill for providing a fund for the reduction of the National Debt," that the best possible security be given for the faithful and unalienable application of such fund to those objects.

"That the most effectual means of providing this security, will be to institute a compact between the public and individuals.

"He also thinks that the plan which Lord Stanhope has done him the honour to consult him upon, would obtain that object, and that a very considerable number of the holders of 3 per cent. annuities of redeeming them at the price of 90 per cent. upon condition that the monies to be raised by the before-mentioned bill, should be applied to the purchase of such new subscribed stock, and to no other purpose whatsoever, till the whole of it be paid off.

"Mr Harman is however become more diffident of this opinion, from understanding that several persons with whom he has conversed, dissent from it, considering the advantages of such preference so very remote as scarcely to compensate for the surrender of 10 per cent. capital of the present annuities, however ideal the value of it may be.

"Mr Harman is much obliged to Lord Stanhope for the last copy of the plan, and returns the other according to his Lordship's desire.

"Frederick's Place, May 13. 1786."
Copy of a letter from two capital Brokers to Earl Stanhope.

"My Lord,
"We conceive that it is highly essential, that the nation be committed in an absolute bargain, and compact with the public creditor, in order to make the plan of redemption permanent. Without which commitment of the public faith, much future advantage will not be likely to be derived from the plan of redemption, as a war might otherwise interrupt its salutary operation. We likewise think that a bargain formed upon the principles contained in your Lordship's manuscript plan, will effectually pledge the public faith; and that by far the greater part of the present existing debt, bearing an interest of 3 per centum per annum, will be converted upon the conditions mentioned in your Lordship's plan.

We remain most respectfully,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
THO. ROBERTS and SON."

Charterhouse-square, May 13. 1786.

Extract of a Note from other eminent Brokers to Earl Stanhope.

"They clearly understand the whole of his Lordship's ideas, and are unanimously of opinion, that the greatest part of the 3 per cents. would be subscribed in at 90, on his Lordship's conditions."

May 10, 1786.
Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr Richard Price, F. R. S. to Earl Stanhope. Dated Newington Green, May 15, 1786.

"My Lord,
"I agree entirely with those gentlemen in the city, who think that the greater part of the 3 per cent. stockholders would consent never to be redeemed at a higher price than 90, provided such terms as your Lordship proposes are offered to them; that is, provided a right is given them to be first redeemed by a sinking fund, not capable of being interrupted or diverted. It is obvious that the larger this fund is, the greater will be the benefit which they will derive from such a right, and therefore the more probable their general acceptance. I have nothing to add to what I have said in my former letters,

with respect to the practicability of pledging the faith of Parliament to these stock-holders in such a manner as to assure them of the unalienability of the fund.

"The plan which Mr Pitt has adopted, is that which I have been writing about, and recommending for many years. It would be an unpeepable improvement of it, could a method be discovered of making an interruption of it as much an injurious breach of faith with the public creditors as seizing their dividends; and I heartily wish your Lordship success in establishing such an improvement."

"I am sorry for the clause in the new Sinking Fund act, which directs that the accumulation by compound interest shall cease, after the fund has increased to four millions, including the million surplus, and the lapsed temporary annuities. This will happen in twenty-seven years, and the fund will then have paid about 57 millions; were the accumulating interests to be carried to the fund for 13 years more, it would increase to near six and a half millions; and five millions in taxes might then be abolished; and the remaining million and a half (reserved for a new Sinking Fund) might possibly keep the public debts within the bounds of safety for ever afterwards."

Extract of a letter from an eminent Merchant in the city, to Earl Stanhope, dated 16th May, 1786.

"My Lord,
"I beg leave to return the inclosed paper to your Lordship, with my warmest thanks for the perusal.—As the great difficulty in establishing a permanent Sinking Fund, arises from the uncertain disposition of future Parliaments; your Lordship's plan will prevent any alienation, in consequence of the free revenue (with the additional aids) having been pledged, and even sold, to a part of the public creditors, for a valuable consideration. The object of rendering the Sinking Fund unalienable, is not only of the highest importance in itself, but is the sincere wish of every true friend to his country, and for which every proper sacrifice may be made.

"The discount of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of the 3 per cents for the purpose of conversion, is also a substantial and considerable benefit for the public, provided the whole, or the greater part of the stock, shall be subscribed; but it will not be for the interest of the public to pledge the Sinking Fund, or rather the priority of redemption, to a small part only of the proprietors of the 3 per cent. stock.

"I am not competent to give an opinion whether the subscription from the holders of the 3 per cent. stock would be general under such a plan, or otherwise: If I must consider the subject as a person endeavouring to procure every advantage for himself, I should subscribe in the first instance a part of the old 3 per cents; and if the new 3 per cents. sold at a higher price than what I could obtain for the old stock, allowing for the abatement of one per cent.—then, but not till then, I should subscribe the remainder."

Extract of a letter from an eminent Banker, to the Earl of Stanhope, dated 19th May, 1786.

"My Lord,
"I have considered the plan your Lordship did me the honour to communicate, and I feel your great object is, to make the one million per annum, with its increase, a permanent fund for the purpose of annihilating the public debt.

"I confess I see no means of rendering it absolutely unalienable, by any act of Parliament, without a bargain taking place between the public and its creditors. Your Lordship's plan would effectually prevent the application of the new Sinking Fund to the interest of any future loan, as might be proposed, by some future Minister in time of war; and I think it very likely, on the terms proposed, that a great number of the holders of consols, 3 per cents will become subscribers."

In addition to these weighty authorities, Earl Stanhope stated, that he had often conversed with another of the most capital bankers in the metropolis upon the subject of this plan, who declared it to be of exceeding great consequence to the stockholders, as well as to the public, to insure the unalienable application of the new Sinking Fund to the purchase of stock at market, and that in his opinion the greater part of the 186 millions of present 3 per cents. would be subscribed in at 90, under the conditions of this plan; and that a very great number of them would be subscribed in, even at 85.

Earl Stanhope stated, that it was a great advantage of his new plan, that it might, another year, be grafted upon Mr Pitt's plan. That Mr Pitt's plan was not defective so much on account of what it did contain, but on account of what (it ought to contain, but which) it did not contain. That it was his wish that Mr Pitt's bill should pass without a dissenting voice, in order to shew foreign powers that, whatever might be the differences of opinion, in this country, with respect to politics, that there was one subject upon which we were unanimous, namely, in our firm determination to reduce our debt, and to redeem our finances.

His Lordship stated, that the people might wonder how he could reconcile it to his conscience to vote for so defective and so bad a Bill; but that, as his principal objection to Mr Pitt's Bill was, that a Minister might be induced to involve this country in a war, in order to seize upon a large surplus, that objection did not now exist: for, that the surplus of the year 1786, was not that prodigious surplus, was not that tempting morsel, and was not that seducing bait, which would induce any Minister to involve this country in war, in order to seize upon such a surplus.

Earl Stanhope said, it was a great advantage of his plan, that it prevented the Commissioners from gambling in the public funds, and that the new three per cent. stock established by his new plan, would be an homogeneous stock.

He then moved the following Resolution, viz.
"That it is the opinion of this House, that it is highly important to the public creditors, as well as necessary for the welfare of this country, that a lasting provision be made for the maintenance of

the public credit, and that a plan for the reduction of the National Debt be rendered absolutely permanent. And, in order effectually to insure the permanency of such a plan, That it is essential, that the public faith be fully pledged to individuals, by an express compact being entered into between the State and the Creditors of the Public, so that a breach of such a compact should be equivalent to an act of bankruptcy."

Earl Stanhope then concluded his speech in words nearly to the following effect: "Our situation with respect to our finances, is critical. But it is not that by any means which ought to incline us to despair. Neither is it that which ought to make us other sanguine. Despondency prevents men from taking the steps necessary for their good, and that from a total want of confidence in their success. An over-sanguine temper produces (though from an opposite cause) the same bad effect; because men are not led to take steps for their security until they perceive that there is some impending danger. We ought to view our situation (whatever it may be) with calmness and decision; and our minds will then be in a fit state to form a proper judgment.

"There is no situation, however unfortunate, but which affords some species of consolation; and such has been the goodness of Providence towards mankind, that circumstances of misfortune generally carry some consolation with themselves. The present situation of our finances affords a striking instance of this. If we were rich, the nation might be haughty; and Ministers might be proud, and might be tempted to involve the nation in rash wars, from the facility with which they could obtain supplies. But, my Lords, if the nation be poor, if it be deeply involved in debt, if it be loaded with taxes, and if it be oppressed by burdens which it scarce can bear, Ministers will not dare (even for their own sakes) to involve this country in expensive wars, without provocation, or without necessity; for the nation would tear that Minister to pieces who, in the present situation of our finances, should involve this country in war, or attempt to lay on an additional load of heavy taxes, without sufficient cause. Our national poverty has therefore at least this one good attending it, namely, that it tends to make the governing powers of this country cautious to avoid wars, and to make them prudent from necessity.

"But this Bill of the Minister's that is now before the House, tends to subvert, as it were, this great system of nature. For, though it does not make us rich, it takes from us any advantage which we might derive from our poverty. This Bill of Administration may, in its consequences, prove fatal to this kingdom. For, if it be not followed up by some other measure to make it permanent, and to render its operation certain and safe, it will tend to destroy one of the noblest gifts of Providence; inasmuch as this Bill will tend to destroy that security which we otherwise should have against the rashness of future Ministers; and inasmuch as it will tend to destroy that necessity of doing right, which is our best preservative against folly, and our surest guard against imprudence.

"If, my Lords, the present or any future Minister, should come forward with a wise measure to secure the Sinking Fund, and to insure to us and to posterity the advantages of an unalienable plan for the redemption of our Public Debt; that Minister will deserve not the praises, not the thanks, but the blessings of a grateful people.

"But, if it should unfortunately happen, that this measure before the House shall be the last; if no plan whatever shall be adopted to render this important measure permanent, and to place this new Sinking Fund out of the reach of any profligate Minister, and out of the reach of any corrupt and abandoned Parliament; and if public bankruptcy shall ensue, with all its concomitant evils; I, my Lords, shall have at least one (though perhaps only one) consolation left, that of reflecting that I had not contributed to those national misfortunes, and that I had done my duty, by lodging my dissenting opinion, and forewarning upon the Journals of your Lordships; and let those men who are now possessed of power, and who shall neglect to use that power to secure the permanency of this great system, stand responsible to God and man for all the fatal consequences of such neglect, and for the disasters and dreadful calamities which may befall their country."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, May 24.

HEARD counsel in the cause between Walker and Fletcher; on counsel being heard, the further proceedings were adjourned to next session.

Read a second time the two Exchequer loan bills. Passed the manifest bill.

Mr Dundas, from the Commons, waited upon the House to inform the Lords, that the Commons had taken their Lordships message of Tuesday last into consideration.

The House continued in waiting till near five o'clock, expecting an answer; when Earl Bathurst desired to know when the answer would arrive.

Lord Sydney replying, in about half an hour, The noble Earl (Bathurst) said, "That will be an hour, my Lords, and then there must be some conversation afterwards."

Upon which Lord Rawdon moved to adjourn. The House accordingly adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, May 23.

PERFUMERY BILL.

THE House, pursuant to the order of the day, having resolved itself into a Committee on the perfumery bill,

Mr Sheridan objected to the clause which made the Commissioners of stamps judges of the ingredients which might be used in the different compositions of soap. This, he said, was a low, idle, and degrading office, which he trusted the House would not impose on gentlemen whose feelings must revolt at such unworthy treatment. In pursuing this subject, he dwelt ironically on the advantages which

some people might think conferred by this bill on the Commissioners, who being already faddled with the nauseous and disagreeable task of inspecting quack medicines, were now to have their disgusted sense restored by sweets and perfumes, or perhaps "die of a rose, in aromatic pain."

Mr Rose, Mr Fox, Mr Pitt, and many others, spoke on this subject, after which the clause was carried.

When that clause was read, which authorises officers of the Excise to enter houses in which articles of perfumery were sold, to search for such articles as were liable to the duty,

Mr Sheridan called the attention of the Committee very seriously to the principle which was held out in this clause, which he represented as establishing a precedent of the most extensive consequence and the most alarming tendency. For if it was once admitted, there would be no end to its operations; as there was no reason for subjecting perfumers to the rigour of the Excise, which should not apply equally to the vendors of hats, gloves, and various other articles. Apprehensive, therefore, that this was only a prelude to a very general extension of the Excise, he would of course oppose the clause.

On this occasion there were variety of arguments used, and some precedents quoted, which occasioned still further conversation. A division at length ensued on the clause, which was carried by a majority of 30, the numbers being,

For the clause, 45

Against it, 15

The remaining clauses afterwards passed with amendments, and the House being refused, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 24.

STARCH DUTY BILL.

The bill for preventing frauds in the collecting the duty on starch was presented, and read a first time.

Mr Sheridan rose and said, that as this bill was not properly a tax-bill, but a regulation of a former act, he hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have no objection to its being printed. He then made a motion to that effect.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it on similar grounds to those he had taken in the perfumery bill.

The question being put, the gallery was cleared. The House, however, did not divide; but Mr Sheridan's motion was lost.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

A short conversation took place on the subject of the message from the Lords, requesting to know the grounds on which the House had founded the bill for appropriating a million annually towards the diminution of the national debt, when it was resolved, that it was not usual for the House to state their reasons for passing any bill, unless they were specially referred to in the bill.

EAST INDIA JUDICATURE BILL.

The order of the day being moved for the third reading of the East India Judicature bill,

Mr Fox rose, he said, not to debate, but to enter his protest against a bill, which he conceived to be fraught with absurdity, and founded in tyranny and oppression. Whether it was considered in its principles in the detail, it was, in his opinion, equally indefensible.—It was a gross violation of jurisprudence in the first instance, and the operation of it would be found to be totally inadequate to the purposes for which it was intended.—He condemned, in severe terms, the depriving our fellow-subjects in India of that privilege which they have hitherto enjoyed in common with ourselves, of a trial by Jury, and endeavoured to shew the inefficiency and the impolicy of the new tribunal. He adverted to the clause in the former bill, for compelling the disclosure of private fortune, which, he said, was a wanton exertion of power, for it had been abandoned without putting it to the test of experience. He mentioned this, he said, to shew on what trivial grounds the bill had been founded, and how willing some men were to impose hardships on others, even when necessity or good policy did not justify their measures. He would not, however, trouble the House with any further observations on the bill, but he could not suffer it to pass without entering his protest against it.

Mr Dundas begged leave to remind the Right Hon. Gentleman, that when this business was formerly agitated, the Hon. Gentleman himself admitted, that there was a necessity for another mode of judicature, than that which had hitherto been practised in India. He lamented that the Hon. Gentleman had not thought the subject worthy of his abilities, or that in the space of two years, he had not brought forward some motion agreeable to his own ideas of jurisprudence. He insisted that the present bill was founded upon principles, which were not hostile to the liberties or to the rights of our fellow-subjects in India, but was as much as possible founded on the same principles, with the usual mode of trial by Jury. He had no hesitation in saying, that he had abandoned that part of the bill which related to the disclosure of private fortune, not because he was convinced of its being improper, but because he had been informed that it had occasioned great uneasiness to the minds of a great body of men whom it was never the intention of Government to single out as objects of oppression, though the contrary had been insinuated with some industry.

Mr Fox admitted that he had said, and it was his opinion, that the mode of judicial proceedings in India ought to be altered; but he begged leave to observe, that his not bringing forward a plan for that purpose, in the situation in which he was, was a strange argument for the Hon. Gentleman to assume in support of his own scheme, which he contended he had a right to oppose on its own merits. He had but seldom troubled the House in bringing forward bills, but when he had, he never spared his own labour, tho' his exertions had not always been crowned with success.

Mr Sheridan observed, that the learned Gentleman (Mr Dundas) had, on this occasion, as in many others, contented himself with recollecting what had been formerly said, but had not given himself

INTIMATION

To the CREDITORS of JOSHUA CAMPBELL, Cooper and Merchant in Glasgow.

THAT the whole real and personal estate of the said Joshua Campbell, having been sequestrated, as formerly advertised, and a meeting of the said creditors having been held upon Wednesday the 24th current, in terms of the late statute, John Scales, writer in Glasgow, was appointed interim factor on the said Joshua Campbell's sequestrated estate; and another meeting was appointed to be held in the same place, on Wednesday the 28th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing a trustee or trustees.

And, upon application of the said factor, the Sheriff of Lanarkshire has appointed Thursday the first of June next, and the three following Mondays, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Court-hall of Glasgow, for the public examination of the bankrupt, his family, and all others acquainted with his business.

Of all which this notice is given, that the creditors may attend the said meeting and diets of examination, in terms of the statute.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of HENRY TAYLOR, Paper manufacturer at Broomhouse Mill in the county of Berwick.

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Henry Taylor held in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on the 8th current, in consequence of a sequestration having been awarded agreeable to act of Parliament, Alexander Robertson of Prendergast, merchant in Berwick, was chosen Interim Factor on the sequestrated estate; and they appointed a General Meeting of the Creditors, for the purpose of choosing a Trustee or Trustees, to be held upon Tuesday the 20th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, in the said Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh.

And, upon the application of the said Interim Factor, the Sheriff-depute of Berwickshire has appointed Friday the 19th current, and Friday in each of the three succeeding weeks, for the examination of the bankrupt, his family, and servants, or others acquainted with his business.

Of all which this public notice is given.



AT LONDON, FOR KIRKCALDY, The Smack YOUNG,

Build for the trade, And a remarkable fast sailer, ANDREW HERDMAN Master, YOUNG at Hoare's Wharf, ready to receive goods for the different towns on the coast of Fife, &c. deliverable at Kirkcaldy, and will sail, load or not load, first fair wind after the 5th of June.

Merchants who are pleased to order their goods by this vessel, may depend on her sailing pointedly to her time.

For Gibraltar, Malaga, Leghorn, Algiers, Smyrna, and Constantinople.



The Ship BELLONA, CAPTAIN LOCHTY,

Will be ready to sail from Leith Roads by the 31st of May. For freight or passage apply to Martin and Kerr, Leith, or James Hatcher on at Broomhouse.



AT LONDON FOR LEITH—Direct, (A fine New Smack, Whithy built)

The Betsey of Dunbar, WILLIAM MILLER Master, Now at the birth at Miller's Wharf, opposite Broomhouse, Leith, taking in Goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, will sail the 5th June next.

The Betsey is a fine new vessel, well manned, sails remarkably fast; has good bedding, and two large Cabins elegantly fitted up for passengers, who may depend on the best usage, and every care and attention being paid to them.

Sale of Houses and Ground at Elgin.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Wednesday the 31st day of May 1786, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon, within the house of Peter Wilkie vintner in Elgin.

The PROPERTY at the west end of the said burgh, presently belonging to Mr Francis Russell advocate. The whole will afford a pleasant and convenient residence for a Gentleman's family, after setting off from 20 l. to 25 l. per annum.

If purchasers do not wish these subjects to be put up in one lot, it is proposed to divide them as follows, or otherwise, as they shall incline.

LOT I. A New House, full finished, consisting of two public rooms, three bed-chambers, with large closets, two cellars, a kitchen, brewhouse, stable, and draw-well; a garden, pigeon-house, and grass inclosure directly south of the house, all lying contiguous, and well inclosed.

LOT II. A House of six rooms, kitchen, cellars, and other offices adjacent, with a garden in front, well stocked with wall fruit and other fruit trees of the best kinds.

LOT III. The Subjects lying immediately opposite to the foregoing, on the north side of the high road or street, possessed by William Cook, John Russell, Alexander Innes, James Gow, and John Lillie; and a garden lying on the south side of the Lady Hill, also properly inclosed, and well adapted for building.

The subjects and title-deeds will be shown by Mr Thomas Sellar writer in Elgin, to whom, or to the proprietor at Edinburgh, any person inclining to purchase may apply.

Sale of Lands in Argyleshire.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 14th day of June 1786, between five and six o'clock afternoon.

The extensive Estates of DUNTRON, on Locherinan, and of OIB on Lochfween, lying about twenty-five miles north-west of Inverary, in the parishes of Kilmartin and North Knapdale, and thence of Argyle. The present free rent is upwards of 900 l. Sterling, and still improvable; of which that of Oib is better than 200 l. Sterling, and will be exposed separately in lots, or together, as formerly advertised.

The tenants are thriving, the situation of the estate pleasant and convenient, the communication easy, the soil excellent, and the woods extensive and flourishing.

There is a commodious mansion-house, with offices, pleasantly situated upon Locherinan, whence the Canal (an object now under the view of the Legislature) is intended to be executed across to Lochgilphead. The estate of Oib has also an excellent situation for a place of residence. A more complete and desirable property rarely appears in the market.

For further particulars, enquire at John Moir writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will show the rentals, plans, surveys, and title-deeds of the estates; at Duncan Campbell, writer, Inverary, or Mr Alexander Ross, accountant in Edinburgh, who will treat as to a private bargain.

John Campbell schoolmaster at Duntroun, will show that estate; and John Campbell at Tayloch the estate of Oib.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 30th day of June 1786, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The House and Lands of Rosebank, near Roslin.

The House consists of eight rooms and kitchen, besides bed closets; five of the rooms are sixteen feet square each, a pantry, cellars, and other conveniences. The offices consist of a barn, byre, stable, and coach-house, with a barnyard, and hen-house. The stable has stalls for six horses. The garden is upwards of an acre in extent, and is furnished with a variety of fruit-trees, very thriving, and of the best sorts. The grounds consist of about ten acres, which are inclosed, and divided into two parks. There is a small house upon the premises, consisting of four rooms, two closets, and garrets, which, in the summer season, may be let to great advantage. To a person fond of country amusements, no situation can be more eligible. A pack of hounds is kept in the neighbourhood by subscription. The house stands upon a very dry and healthy spot, near plenty of good coal, and enjoys many other advantages.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Young writer to the signet, to whom persons wishing to conclude a private bargain, may apply any time before the day of sale.

JUDICIAL SALE OF KNOCKANDO AND CRAIGMILL.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under the authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 2d day of August next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, in one, two, or three lots, as purchasers shall incline.

All and whole the Lands and Estate of KNOCKANDO and CRAIGMILL, and right by wadset to the superiority of COTTONHILL, all belonging to the late Captain Ludovick Grant of Knockando, and brought to sale at the instance of Elizabeth Grant, his eldest daughter, as apparent heir, with consent of her co-tutors.

LOT I. The Lands of Knockando have a right of fishing salmon in the river Spey, and lie in the parish of Knockando, and Sheriffdom of Elgin and Forres, and the proven gross rent of them, as payable by the tenants, is L. 513 18 11

As there is no heritable right produced to the tenants of these lands, a full fifth is, on that account, deducted from the gross rent; inde, L. 102 15 9 4-12ths

The feu-duty is also deducted, 1 11 4 8-12ths 104 7 2

The proven free rent is, L. 409 11 9 Which being valued in the sale at twenty-five years purchase, the upset-price at which the lands are ordained to be exposed, is L. 10,239, 13 s. 9 d. Sterling.

Besides the above gross rent, the tenants pay the land-tax and school-fair, and perform various services, when required, not specially mentioned nor converted in the rental.

It will also occur to those intending to purchase, that although, in the sale, it is necessary, for want of an heritable right, to deduct a fifth for teind, the value of a perpetual right by tack, when ascertained according to the established rules, supposing they are Bishop's tithes, not saleable, is, in a comparative view with the deduction on that account from the rent, a very inconsiderable object; and that, if they are parsonage tithes, they can be purchased at six year's purchase of the free teind, after deducting king's annuity and minister's stipend, which last is, in this case, 19 l. 14 s. 5 d. 4-12ths in money, and 9 bolls of meal, at 8 stone per boll.

There is likewise a fine natural wood, of considerable extent, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, and alder. Besides this natural wood, there are two thriving plantations of firs, the one of them, at an average, about twenty years of age, and occupying about 100 acres, the other planted about the year 1774, neither of which woods, natural or planted, are valued in the sale; nor is any value put upon the salmon-fishing, although it produces sufficiency of fish, in the season, for the proprietor's own family; and might yield some rent, was he disposed to grant a lease of the fishing.

These lands lie upon the north side of the Spey, about ten computed miles from Elgin, and the same from Forres, the two county-towns. They are well accommodated, are capable of great improvement, and afford abundance of muir-game. According to a survey made some time ago, their contents are as follow:

	Scots Acres.
Arable Lands,	1168
Grass,	621
Under Wood,	177
Moss,	650
Muir and Heath Pasture,	2493
	5709

The mansion-house is neat and commodious, sufficient to accommodate a genteel family; and the offices are suitable to the house, and in the best order. The house is placed upon a rising ground, betwixt two rivulets or burns, which run into Spey in the view of it; and the grounds nigh the house are all covered with natural wood of various kinds, in a thriving state. The river Spey is in front of the house, and runs in view thereof for some distance, in a serpentine course.

The gardens are of considerable extent, and contain great variety of fruit-trees of the best kinds, which bear early and excellent fruit. The grounds around the house are laid out with taste, containing variety of trees and flowering shrubs, and having serpentine walks through them, and along the burns on each side for a considerable space. The conveniences about this place are great, and the situation truly healthy and beautiful.

The lands hold of the Crown, and the valued rent of them is 628 l. 3 s. 10 d. Scots, which considerably exceeds the sum required for a freehold-qualification in the country.

LOT II. The lands of Craigmill lie in the parish of Dolas, and county aforesaid; they hold of a subject-superior, for payment of a feu-duty of 8 s. 4 d. Scots. There is an heritable right produced to the tenants of these lands, and the proven free rent, after deducting feu-duty, stipend, and school-fair, is 159 l. 4 s. 3 d. 1-12th Sterling, which being valued at twenty-five years purchase, the upset price at which the lands are ordained to be exposed, is 3980 l. 4 s. 4 d. 1-12th Sterling.

These lands lie within four miles of the town of Forres, and about seven from Findhorn, a sea-port town. They are well accommodated with fuel, and every other necessary; afford also plenty of muir-game, and are capable of great improvement.

LOT III. The lands of Cottonhill lie in the parish of Belly, lordship of Enzie, and county of Banff, and hold of the Crown; but as they were disposed in wadset to the said deceased Captain Ludovick Grant, by his Grace Alexander Duke of Gordon, redeemable by his Grace, or his heirs, at Whit Sunday 1776, or at any after term, for payment of 20 l. Scots, they are valued at no more in the sale, and are ordained to be exposed at that sum, being 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Mr Thomas Bruce, depute-clerk of Session; and a copy of these articles, with the rental, title-deeds, and measurement of the estate, may be seen, and any further information had, by applying to Alexander Grant writer, at Mr Isaac Grant's writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

Plans of Knockando and Craigmill, lie with Mr Daniel Cruickshank at Archibald's of Ballintomb, factor upon that estate, who will be ready at any time to show the grounds of either estate.

LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th of August 1786, betwixt the hours of six and seven in the afternoon.

THE Following Lands, part of the Estate of AYTON, either in one lot, or in the two following, as purchasers may incline, viz.

LOT I.—The Lands of Aytonlaw, Westfield, and Welltower, all contiguous farms, and presently possessed by John Cockburn at a rent of 571 l. Sterling, besides kail.

LOT II.—The Lands of Cocklaw, possessed by Thomas Brodie at a rent of 307 l.—the Lands of Chelsterdale, possessed by Mrs Martin at 162 l. 12 s.—the Lands of Cairncroft, whereof one part is possessed by Peter Brodie at 172 l. and the other by William Lyle at 90 l. 19 s. 6 d. The total rent of the farms in this lot is 672 l. 11 s. 6 d. besides kail.

The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued, and the public burdens are very moderate.

The lands in the first lot lie within two measured miles of Eymouth, and seven of Berwick; and the lands of the other lot lie a little more than one mile from Eymouth, and five from Berwick. The whole are at present let to good tenants; the soil is remarkably good; the lands are in excellent order, and completely inclosed, and there are such clauses in the leases as oblige the tenants to keep and leave them in a state of improvement. The houses upon the farms are in perfect good repair, and have been lately built at a very considerable expence. Each lot affords a freehold qualification.

The proprietor, in the view of a sale, has taken the tenants bound by their leases to allow the purchaser to take into his own possession, upon a value to be fixed by arbitrators, as much ground as may be required for a house and policy; and there are large thriving plantations of trees on each of the lots.

The articles of roup, and progress of writs, which is clear, will be seen, by applying to James Campbell, writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to other particulars. Robert Thompson, the factor at Ayton, will show the lands.

JUDICIAL SALE OF DURN,

By Adjournment.—And the Price farther reduced.

TO be sold by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 23d day of June 1786, between the hours of four and six afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands, Barony, and Estate of DURN, with the Teinds and Mill of the same, lying in the parish of Fordyce and thence of Banff; the proven free rent whereof, exclusive of the cess, which is paid by the tenants, is 721 l. 6 s. 4 d. 3-12ths; and the upset price, which originally was 19,467 l. 10 s. 6 d. and was afterwards reduced to 18,000 l. is now to be 17,000 l. Sterling.

The valued rent is 932 l. Scots; and those parts of the lands held of the Crown entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the country.

The estate is reckoned to contain about 1600 Scots acres, exclusive of a share in an undivided common and moss. It is situated within a quarter of a mile of that populous flourishing sea-port town, called Portferry, five miles from Banff, and three from Cullen, through all which the great post-road leads, and in that district of the shire called the BORMA, remarkable for its excellent soil and climate; fertile in all kinds of grain, and of late much distinguished for a spirit of improvement.—The estate is well tenanted, most of the leases nearly expired; and upon a renewal, it is expected will yield more than double the present rent.—The lands abound with lime-stone, marble, and whin-stone quarries; and on the hill of Durn there are great quantities of white stone, fit for potteries, for which advantageous offers have been made. The lands are also well accommodated with the means of improvement, as the barony has a servitude on the inexhaustible mosses of Park, and from their vicinity to water-carriage, coal, and every other necessary, are easily procured. The Gardens of Durn are very extensive, and well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds; a considerable part of the estate contiguous to the house is inclosed and subdivided with whin and thorn hedges, with belts of thriving young plantations, which renders the parks remarkably warm and well sheltered. There is likewise a good deal of old planting about the house, on which no value is put.

A new house may be set down at a little distance from the old one, on a more elevated and most eligible spot, in the middle of a rich loamy field of forty acres, well supplied with spring and running water, and diversified with most delightful and extensive prospects of the Moray Frith and adjacent country.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Mr Alexander Ross, depute-clerk of session; and the rental, with a measurement of the estate, in the hands of Andrew Stewart jun. writer to the signet, agent in the sale; to whom, or Mr Keith Dunbar, depute-clerk of Session, intending purchasers may apply for other particulars. A plan of the estate lies with Mr James Duff at Banff, factor appointed by the Court; and John Ross, gardener at Durn, will show the grounds.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Perthshire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 12th day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of WESTER CLUNY, including the Lands of Spaldon, Craigaarleton, and the half-merk land of Wester Cluny, and lands of Easter and Wester Camoch, Mill of Cluny, mill-lands, murets,ucken and fensels thereof, and thirlage of the lands of Balfour, and others, thirlage thereto; salmon and other fishings upon the water of Tumble, and oak and other woods on these lands, all lying within the parish of Muline, and shire of Perth.

The proven rent, after deduction of feu-duty and mill repairs is ascertained to be L. 66 0 11 1-12th.

And the proven value, at 25 years purchase, which is to be the upset price, is 1651 3 1 1-12th.

The free teind of these lands is also ascertained to be L. 13 10 10 3-12ths.

Which, at five years purchase, will be 67 14 3 3-12ths.

So that the whole proven value of stock and teind will amount to L. 1718 17 4 3-12ths.

The whole woods on these lands, and the stool of the oak wood, are valued at 365 0 0

Total proven value of these subjects under sale, being the upset price, L. 2083 17 4 3-12ths.

These Lands hold feu of his Grace the Duke of Atholl for payment of a small feu duty, are of an excellent quality, and capable of great improvements, all lying along the banks of the river Tumble.

There is a commodious mansion-house and small garden pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect of that beautiful Highland country of Athole, from Dunkeld to the romantic pass of Killcranky; and as it also commands, from its vicinity and situation, a complete view of the great cascade or fall of the river Tumble, at its junction with the river Garry, great variety of other agreeable objects, it may, without any exaggeration, be justly deemed one of the most delightful and pleasant spots in the Highlands of Scotland; and as there is plenty of game in all the neighbouring hills, and all kinds of fresh-water fishings on the rivers surrounding the lands, few places are so capable of being made an elegant and complete shooting quarter and goat-wherry retreat, for a family of fortune.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of John Callendar depute-clerk of Session; and schemes of the rental and proven value, with the title-deeds, are in the hands of William Macdonald writer to the signet, to whom applications may be made as to further particulars; and Charles Duff, ground-officer, will show the lands.

LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE

TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 21st June 1786, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of HILTON, with the Advocation, Donation, and Right of Patronage of the church of Hilton, lying in the united parishes of Hilton and Whitforn, and shire of Berwick.

These lands are of an excellent soil, and most conveniently situated, being within a few miles of lime and coal, and of the market towns of Berwick, Dunfermline, and Coldstream.—They hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament for the county.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, are in the hands of Thomas Cockburn, writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars, and has power to deal by private bargain, previous to the day of roup.

Alexander Brown, tenant at Wynnefield, will show the estate.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Lands in Forfarshire to be Sold.

To be sold by public roup, within the house of Robert McIntosh, vintner in Alyth, upon Tuesday the 6th day of June 1786, betwixt the hours of twelve and one afternoon.

THE LANDS OF BELLATY, lying in the parish of Glenfilla and shire of Forfar, described in the title-deeds thereof as five sixth parts, including Wellerned as one of these five sixth parts. These lands hold of the Duke of Argyll, as superior, for payment of 61. 11. 4d. Scots of yearly feu-duty to the Earl of Moray, as in the right of the abbot of Cupar, and doubling the feu-duty at the entry of each heir or singular successor. They are situated in the most agreeable part of that Highland country, have a south exposure, and easy declivity to the water of Isla, with an extensive out-pasture, and privilege on the hills and mires adjacent, besides a privilege of sheelling and summer pasture in the glen at some distance, called the Finlate. The tenants' houses are in good repair, and they are bound to keep them up; and there are several acres of natural wood upon the lands, almost ready for cutting, which have been in use to yield near a year's rent of the whole lands once in twenty years.

The yearly free rent of these lands is about 481. Sterling, as presently let to responsible tenants, and the rent regularly paid; and as they are situated in a fine sporting country, on the south skirts of the Grampians, would make an agreeable summer retreat for a Gentleman of fortune.

Any person inclining to purchase may apply to Mr John Ogilvy of Wester Leith, the proprietor; William Ogilvy, writer at Leith, his son; Mr Thomas Mitchell at Craig; or Thomas Rattray, writer in Edinburgh, either of whom will show inventories of the title deeds, which are complete and clear, and the title-deeds themselves are now in the hands of the said Thomas Rattray.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING, on account of the indifference of my health, declined business in favour of Mr R. HAYWARD, my late Assistant, I take the liberty of requesting of my Friends and Customers, the continuance of their favours to him, he being perfectly acquainted with the right manner of preparing all my different articles, and in possession of my true receipts; and being also well assured, from a thorough knowledge of his abilities, that they may depend on being supplied by him with all my genuine Medicines, particularly those mentioned below, the same as they have been by myself.

THOMAS GREENOUGH.

Ludgate-hill, London 25.

PECTORAL LOZENGES, prepared from BALSAM of TOLU, so fully celebrated for their superior efficacy in immediately removing all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, Shortness of Breath, Difficulties upon the Lungs, &c. And

TWO TINCTURES, the one for cleaning, preserving, and beautifying the Teeth, and effectually curing the Scum in the Gums; the other for the Tooth-ache, which never fails to give immediate ease to the most violent pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, without the least injuring the enamel of the teeth.

The above articles, which have been in the highest esteem for upwards of thirty years, are now sold by R. HAYWARD, Chymist (successor to Mr T. Greenough), No. 10. on Ludgate-hill, London, Price 1s. 14d. each, duty included; also, by appointment, by Messrs. HUSBAND, ELDER, and Co. Edinburgh; and by Mr William Ræburn, at his shops in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

N. B. All are counterfeiters which will not the name of T. Greenough on the stamp.

By the King's Royal Letters Patent, are sold

Dr NORRIS'S FEVER DROPS,

A Medicine established by more than thirty years experience in a very extensive practice, as absolutely specific in curing every species of Fever, by the gentlest and most pleasant means possible, never disturbing the patient, nor causing the least alarm or anxiety.—Whether the Fever be Inflammatory, Putrid, Bilious, Miliary, or that slow consuming Fever, called Nervous, these Drops will be found to remove the disorder with unequalled efficacy and safety.

In Sore Throats, however malignant or putrid, and in Colds and Coughs, whether recent or chronic, there is no remedy so certain.—In the Scurvy, Rheumatism, Bilious Disorders, and those affections of the Nerves that prey dreadfully on the spirits of the delicate and sedentary, the happy effects of these Drops are astonishingly great; for, in the whole Materia Medica, there is no medicine so benignly efficacious. To promote and support insensible perspiration, when suppressed, diminished, or disproportionate, and to remove obstructions, are two great intentions of these Drops, and such is their peculiar tendency to assist and reconcile nature, that wherever the Blood is inflamed, or vitiated by impurity, or other excess, or its crisis breaking down from an improper use of mercurials, they will restore its balsamic qualities, and renovate the patient beyond any other known restorative.

The experience of a series of years, in a long and extensive practice, has established the safety of these Drops beyond all doubt; their tendency to the reformation of health is universal; and in the various diseases incident to human nature, such salutary powers were never yet combined in one medicine! It is not Dr NORRIS's wish or intention to be frequently publishing the virtues of this medicine; for, with those who are already acquainted with its excellence, it were needless; but as there are many afflicted patients, to whom it is yet unknown, this information becomes not only requisite, but a duty.

The afflicted and their friends are earnestly requested to give Dr NORRIS's Essay an attentive perusal; it will be found to contain much useful information, and also such a series of undeniable facts of cures, as will convince the most sceptical of the excellence of this truly great medicine.—The essay may be had (free of expence) of Dr NORRIS, at his house in Lower Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London; and also of the following appointed vendors of the Drops, which are sold in bottles at 2s. 8d. and 5s. 5d. each, (duty included) viz. by

HUSBAND, ELDER, and Co. at Edinburgh; and at all the principal bookellers and shopkeepers in the different towns in Scotland.

THE Family or Guinea Bottles, (exclusive of 1s. duty) are sold only at the Doctor's house.—These bottles are particularly calculated for families and charitable purposes (containing equal to five bottles, at 5s. 5d. each), and may be had singly, or in cases of three, six, or twelve bottles each, for carriage, or to take abroad.

This Medicine is peculiarly efficacious in curing the Fevers, Bilious Disorders, and Fluxes, incident to hot climates.

The usual allowance will be made to captains of ships or others taking quantities.—They will keep for any length of time.